

BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

DIVISIONAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1964



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1964

Town Hall,  
BEBINGTON, WIRRAL,  
CHESHIRE.  
(Tel.: ROCK Ferry 2080)



# BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor H. GARNER

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. B. E. GILL, J.P.

*The Mayor:* Councillor F. E. THEAKER, J.P.

*The Deputy Mayor:* Alderman J. H. WARD

*Aldermen:*

Mrs. E. B. WILLIAMS

R. WILLIAMS

*Councillors:*

E. V. M. CRAPPER

Mrs. K. OWEN

R. EVANS

A. L. RADCLIFFE

G. E. GLOVER

J. WAUGH

Mrs. H. G. HEBRON

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## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health:*

F. S. MELVILLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

T. TOWNSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*

J. BALL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (To 31.8.64)

R. B. VAUGHAN, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (From 1.9.64)

*Additional Public Health Inspectors:*

J. C. KNEALE

B. D. YOUNG (From 1.9.64)

T. A. DAVIES

R. B. VAUGHAN (To 31.8.64)

L. C. MOORE

L. WOOTTEN (From 1.4.64)

B. D. YOUNG (From 1.9.64.)

*Pupil Public Health Inspector:*

J. L. ELLIS

*Clerical Staff:*

Mrs. B. WILLIAMS (To 19.4.64)

Miss M. HOSKER

Miss M. J. KAY

Miss A. M. HANSON (From 22.6.64)

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am privileged to introduce the Annual Report for 1964. I offered Dr. Melville the opportunity of performing this pleasant task as he was Medical Officer of Health throughout the year in question, but he politely declined with thanks, explaining that he was faced with a similar situation on taking up his new appointment in Scotland.

One of the thoughts that occurs to me, and which I think is worthy of expression, is that in the year 1847, only a few miles away in Liverpool, there was appointed a new breed of medical practitioner — the first Medical Officer of Health. London followed suit in 1848. These appointments came in the wake of waves of Asiatic Cholera that swept the land from 1831 onwards, and occurred in the midst of the appalling squalor which prevailed in the industrial areas. The deplorable social conditions of the working classes were evidently closely associated with the waves of cholera that decimated them, and sanitary reforms were passed in Parliament in the shape of the early Public Health and Local Government Acts.

The results of these statutes are apparent today as the basis of the advanced state of control which we exercise over our environment. Pure food, milk and water and sanitary housing conditions, and now clean air — the latter most appropriate in a country that leads the world in the enormity of its death rates from chronic bronchitis and lung cancer. There are several very able exponents of the theory that all cancer may emanate from the inhalation of impurities and consequent absorption of these into the blood stream. Certainly all smoke (whether domestic, industrial or from tobacco or vehicle exhausts, etc.) contains substances known chemically as benzpyrenes which have the property of inciting cancer formation in the experimental animal. But apart from these urgent considerations, clean air causes no damage to buildings, no harm to vegetation, and (even more important) makes the lot of the housewife far happier by drastically reducing the time and effort she expends on washing and cleaning.

*With justification, therefore, some may well say that a crusade is in progress. I am pleased to see, on coming to Bebington, that we have a public health inspector who specialises in smoke control. The evolution of the specialist is as inevitable in this day and age as it is justifiable and necessary.*

*On a different matter the experience of Typhoid in Zermatt in 1963 and again in Aberdeen in 1964, and the increase in home visits paid by the public health inspectors in connection with infectious diseases last year, serve to remind us of the need for constant vigilance in the prevention of communicable disease. Unfortunately relative freedom from infection seems sometimes to breed a disregard for early notification, without the aid of which the public health department has lost its most valuable weapon in the prevention of infectious disease.*

*Mr. Townson has produced the large section on Environmental Health, which forms the bulk of this report, and Mr. Turner has done very valuable work on the remainder. To them, to the rest of the staff, and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee, I wish to record on behalf of my predecessor, a very genuine appreciation of endeavour and co-operation throughout 1964.*

H. C. JENNINGS

September, 1965.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,244
Census population (April, 1961)	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,202
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,070
Dwelling houses at 31st December, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,389
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,519,334
Yield of a Penny Rate (Estimate for 1964/65)	...	...	...	...	...	...	£10,300

<b>Live Births:—</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	918	476	442
Illegitimate	36	18	18
	<hr/>		
	954		

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	...	17.6
Birth rate adjusted by comparability factor of 1.02	...	...	18.0
Birth rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales	...	...	18.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	3.8

<b>Still Births:—</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	18	12	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/>		
	18		

Total live and still births	...	...	...	...	972
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	18.5
for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	16.4

### Infant Deaths:—

Deaths of Infants under ONE year—Legitimate	14	}	...	15
Illegitimate	1			
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	15.7
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	15.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	27.8
Deaths under FOUR WEEKS—Legitimate	10	}	...	11
Illegitimate	1			
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	11.5
for England and Wales	...	...	...	13.8
Early Neonatal Deaths (under 1 week)	...	...	...	11
Early Neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	11.5
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	...	29.8



# Maternal Mortality (including Abortion):—

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25

<b>Deaths:—</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>					
	632	329	303					
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.7
Death rate adjusted by comparability factor of 1.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.8
Death rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.3
Deaths from Diarrhoea (including Enteritis) under 2 years of age...								1
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

**TABLE I**

## Comparative Annual Numbers and Rates of Births and Deaths for Borough of Bebington since 1939

Year	Popula- tion	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Maternal Mortality			Deaths all ages	
		Total No.	Rate Per 1,000 Popu'n (ad- justed)	Total No.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Puer. Fever	Other	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Total No.	Rate Per 1,000 Popu'n (ad- justed)
1939	42,000	781	18.61	34	43.53	—	2	2.56	396	9.38
1940	43,180	682	13.48	46	67.2	2	1	4.68	470	10.88
1941	41,910	688	16.42	36	52.6	—	1	1.46	482	11.5
1942	41,880	748	17.8	21	28.07	—	—	—	403	9.6
1943	41,300	748	18.11	47	62.83	—	—	—	455	11.01
1944	41,970	857	20.41	36	42.00	—	—	—	434	10.34
1945	42,390	788	18.3	39	49.00	1	2	3.8	419	10.02
1946	45,620	875	19.4	45	51.0	—	1	1.14	489	10.8
1947	46,640	914	19.6	47	51.3	—	1	1.09	470	10.1
1948	46,780	809	17.2	37	45.5	—	1	1.2	432	9.2
1949	47,030	706	14.9	24	33.9	—	2	2.8	471	9.9
1950	47,150	687	14.5	18	26.2	—	1	1.4	460	9.7
1951	47,300	648	13.7	17	26.3	1	—	1.52	562	11.6
1952	47,790	651	13.7	17	26.2	—	—	—	529	11.0
1953	48,220	643	12.9	21	32.6	—	—	—	499	11.0
1954	48,740	635	13.7	15	23.6	—	—	—	478	10.2
1955	49,100	663	14.2	19	28.7	—	—	—	513	10.8
1956	49,950	753	15.8	16	21.2	—	—	—	509	11.4
1957	50,150	766	15.9	10	13.1	—	—	—	524	11.6
1958	50,540	772	15.9	21	27.2	—	—	—	552	12.1
1959	51,050	816	16.6	18	22.1	—	—	—	554	12.1
1960	51,640	870	17.5	27	31.0	—	—	—	554	12.0
1961	52,060	907	17.6	16	17.6	—	—	—	639	14.1
1962	52,980	858	16.4	16	18.6	—	—	—	641	13.8
1963	53,420	978	18.7	16	16.4	—	—	—	708	14.6
1964	54,070	954	18.0	15	15.7	—	—	—	632	12.8

It will be noted that the death rate for all ages was higher in 1964 than in 1939. The reason for this lies in the fact that our population is ageing, and the proportion of elderly people in the community has become higher.

## Population

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the borough at the 30th June was 54,070. The 1961 census population was 52,202.

All statistical data for the year throughout this report is based on the mid-year estimate of 54,070. This is 650 more than 1963 and shows the continued uninterrupted upward trend since 1946.

**TABLE II**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1964**  
(As Compiled by the Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1	Age in Years									
					1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75 & over	
1. Tuberculosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Respiratory	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	12	—	4	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	—	3	
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	29	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	7	7	—	10	
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	14	—	9	
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
16. Diabetes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	13	—	19	
	F	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	16	—	25	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	87	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	19	23	—	32	
	F	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	19	—	34	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	
20. Other Heart Disease	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	11	—	
	F	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	22	—	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	7	—	
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	—	
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
23. Pneumonia	M	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	22	—	
	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	35	—	
24. Bronchitis	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	5	—	
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	F	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	
31. Congenital Malformations	M	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Other Defined and Illdefined Diseases	M	19	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	—	
	F	18	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	13	—	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34. All Other Accidents	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35. Suicide	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total All Causes	M	329	7	2	2	—	2	2	7	25	64	87	131	
	F	303	4	2	—	—	—	1	7	19	31	72	167	

### Births

954 live births were referable to the borough which gave a rate of 18.0 per thousand of the population compared to 978 and 18.7 the previous year.

36 illegitimate births were registered during the year.

### Deaths

According to the Registrar General 632 deaths were referable to Bebington during 1964 giving a crude death rate of 11.7 and an adjusted death rate of 12.8

There were 6 residents of the borough killed in road accidents.

### Infant Mortality

15 infants under one year of age died giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 15.7 per thousand compared with 16 deaths and a rate of 16.4 in 1963. 11 of these deaths were under one month — in fact, under one week. The rate for England and Wales was 20.0 per thousand so that comparatively the figures for Bebington are better than the national average.

The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is now recognised as the rate for infant deaths under one week and still births was 29.8.

**TABLE III**

Cause of death of those dying under one month

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Cerebral Anoxia ... ..	1	—	1
Congenital Abnormality ... ..	—	2	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage ... ..	2	—	2
Prematurity ... ..	4	1	5
Asphyxia ... ..	—	1	1
Total ... ..	7	4	11

### Maternal Mortality

No maternal death has occurred in the borough since 1951. Statistically, on the basis of the national figures, one maternal death should occur in the borough once in every four years.

TABLE IV

Stillbirths, Neonatal (Infants under 1 month) Deaths and Rates per 1,000 Live and Still Births

Year	Total No. of Live and still Births	No. of Still Births	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	No. of Deaths Infants under one month	Neonatal Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	No. of Still Births plus No. of Neonatal Deaths	Neo-Natal Death and Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
1939	807	26	32	26	32	52	64
1940	722	38	53	22	30	60	83
1941	708	24	34	18	25	42	59
1942	771	23	30	8	10	31	40
1943	788	40	51	29	25	60	76
1944	884	27	31	23	26	50	57
1945	881	23	28	23	29	46	57
1946	900	25	28	32	35	57	63
1947	936	22	24	35	37	57	61
1948	832	23	28	26	31	49	59
1949	730	19	26	19	26	38	52
1950	711	24	34	15	21	39	55
1951	655	7	11	11	16	18	27
1952	670	19	28	15	23	34	51
1953	661	18	27	15	23	33	50
1954	654	19	29	13	20	32	49
1955	681	18	26	13	20	31	46
1956	771	18	23	13	16	31	39
1957	786	20	25	6	8	26	33
1958	785	13	17	15	19	28	36
1959	828	12	15	15	18	27	33
1960	883	13	15	21	24	34	39
1961	921	14	15	12	13	26	28
1962	875	17	19	10	11	27	31
1963	999	21	21	11	11	32	32
1964	972	18	19	11	12	29	30

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TABLE V

No. of notified infectious diseases occurring in Bebington according to year and disease

DISEASE	YEAR													
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever ...	72	46	77	55	34	15	37	38	74	31	21	17	33	22
Diphtheria ...	3	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	200	129	200	140	97	150	134	27	80	58	12	11	42	86
Measles ...	293	793	273	623	497	255	496	170	906	327	681	606	345	610
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	4	—	2	4	1	1	6	8	6	2	2	1	1	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	57	30	27	36	22	16	30	16	28	15	25	15	17	16
Meningococcal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infection ...	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	—	—	1	—	—
Typhoid ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	49	7	27	17	39	19	22	18	69	22	22	345	24	62
Food Poisoning	60	19	17	23	47	9	4	54	20	48	18	13	19	23
Erysipelas ...	6	9	14	7	9	14	6	2	9	5	3	3	—	3
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorium ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	4	2	1	3	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

**TABLE VI**

Notified infectious diseases during year 1964 occurring in the different wards

	Higher Bebington	Woodhey	Lower Bebington	Poulton	Sunlight	Park	New Ferry	North Bromborough	South Bromborough	Eastham	Total
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	2	14	22
Whooping Cough ... ..	18	9	6	—	6	—	31	6	4	6	86
Measles ... ..	71	43	42	41	21	30	118	73	56	115	610
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ... ..	4	4	2	2	1	—	—	2	—	1	16
Dysentery ... ..	4	2	2	3	7	—	4	6	17	17	62
Food Poisoning ... ..	9	—	1	3	3	—	1	2	—	4	23
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Total ... ..	106	58	54	50	38	30	156	93	79	158	822

## Scarlet Fever

22 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1964. This disease continues in a very mild form and no case was admitted to hospital during the year.

## Diphtheria

It is now eleven years since a case of diphtheria was notified. It is most important that young children are immunised against this disease in order to prevent any future outbreak.

## Whooping Cough

86 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year. 38 of these were known to be immunised. Seven cases were under one year which is the age at which this disease is most severe. Whilst it is known that immunisation is not 100% effective against this disease even when not completely preventative it modifies the course of the disease and the serious sequelae which used to occur are uncommon in the immunised person.

## Measles

610 cases of measles were notified during 1964. The majority of these occurred during the latter part of the year.



**Smallpox**

No cases were notified in the borough — nor indeed throughout England and Wales. A comment which applies also to cholera, plague and typhus.

**Anterior Poliomyelitis**

No cases were notified in the Borough.

**Food Poisoning**

23 notifications of food poisoning were received during the year.

**Dysentery**

62 cases were notified during 1964.

Sonné dysentery is a mild disease more of a nuisance than an illness to the majority of sufferers although it can have serious consequences in the very young and the very old and probably only a very small percentage of sufferers call in a doctor and are subsequently notified to the health department.

**Tuberculosis**

Primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis fell from 18 in 1963 to 10 in 1964.

Two deaths were attributed to respiratory tuberculosis during 1964.

**TABLE VII**  
**Primary notifications and the number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1964.**

Age Periods	Primary Notifications				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—54	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
	10		—		2		—	

TABLE VIII

The following table shows the number of primary notifications, the number of deaths, and the death rate from Tuberculosis during the last eighteen years.

Year	Primary Notifications				Number of Deaths				Death-rate from Resp. T.B. England & Wales per 1000 popul'n
	Respiratory Total No.	Rate/ 1000 popul'n	Non- Respiratory Total No.	Rate/ 1000 popul'n	Respiratory Total No.	Rate/ 1000 popul'n	Non- Respiratory Total No.	Rate/ 1000 popul'n	
1947	36	0.753	8	0.17	21	0.45	3	0.06	0.55
1948	37	0.79	5	0.11	18	0.38	2	0.04	0.51
1949	50	1.06	6	0.13	23	0.49	2	0.04	0.49
1950	41	0.87	8	0.17	11	0.23	—	—	0.36
1951	47	0.99	9	0.19	11	0.23	4	0.08	0.32
1952	42	0.88	11	0.23	11	0.23	4	0.08	0.24
1953	35	0.73	5	0.10	4	0.08	1	0.02	0.20
1954	42	0.86	12	0.25	2	0.04	2	0.04	0.18
1955	29	0.59	2	0.04	5	0.10	—	—	0.13
1956	44	0.88	3	0.06	9	0.18	—	—	0.11
1957	36	0.72	2	0.04	2	0.04	—	—	0.095
1958	21	0.42	6	0.12	4	0.08	1	0.02	0.10
1959	12	0.24	3	0.06	4	0.08	—	—	0.077
1960	17	0.33	3	0.06	3	0.06	2	0.04	0.068
1961	11	0.21	2	0.04	1	0.02	—	—	0.065
1962	20	0.38	3	0.06	2	0.04	—	—	0.059
1963	18	0.34	—	—	1	0.02	—	—	0.056
1964	10	0.18	—	—	2	0.04	—	—	0.047

### Total Live Register at 31st December, 1964

Respiratory Cases	...	...	...	150	(Dec. 1963	...	146)
Non-Respiratory Cases	...	...	...	12	(Dec. 1963	...	11)
				<u>162</u>			<u>157</u>

### Medical Examinations

During the year the Medical Officer has carried out 290 medical examinations for new employees, superannuation and sick pay purposes.

# ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

TABLE IX

This Table shows the number and types of Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1964.

Number and Nature of Inspections made	Totals for 1964	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices	Notices complied with
Dwellinghouses inspected ... ..	1112	170	—	—
Dwellinghouses re-inspected ... ..	1646	—	19	182
Overcrowding ... ..	13	—	—	—
<b>Places of Employment:</b>				
*Shops ... ..	578	3	—	7
Factories with mechanical power ... ..	59	1	—	2
Factories without mechanical power ... ..	10	1	—	—
Workplaces ... ..	33	—	—	—
Places of Entertainment ... ..	19	—	—	—
Hairdressers ... ..	42	—	—	—
Licensed Premises ... ..	44	—	—	—
Schools ... ..	14	—	—	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	49	—	—	—
Public Conveniences ... ..	87	—	—	—
Courts and Passages ... ..	232	—	—	—
House Drainage ... ..	1532	46	11	—
Cesspools and Septic Tanks ... ..	44	12	—	—
Ditches and Watercourses ... ..	143	—	—	—
Refuse Tips ... ..	89	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	191	—	—	—
Dustbins ... ..	1509	142	—	—
Food Premises ... ..	1035	85	—	51
Food Hawkers ... ..	34	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses ... ..	337	—	—	—
Piggeries ... ..	16	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals ... ..	11	—	—	—
Animal Boarding Establishments ... ..	7	—	—	—
Pet Shops ... ..	6	—	—	—
<b>Food and Drugs Sampling:</b>				
Visits ... ..	73	—	—	—
Nature and Substance ... ..	129	—	—	—
<b>Bacteriological Sampling:</b>				
Food ... ..	66	—	—	—
Ice Cream ... ..	42	—	—	—
Water ... ..	4	—	—	—
Milk ... ..	57	—	—	—
Swimming Bath ... ..	31	—	—	—
Infections Disease Enquiries and Re-visits	674	—	—	—
Food Poisoning Enquiries and Re-visits	239	—	—	—
Verminous Premises ... ..	251	—	—	—
Rodent Control ... ..	839	—	—	—
Smoke Control ... ..	2593	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	456	—	—	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	119	—	—	—
Special visits in regard to withdrawal of suspected Corned Beef and Tongue ...	394	—	—	—
Appointments outside Office ... ..	172	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>15,031</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>242</b>

\*Visits re Closing and Employment, etc., not included. See report under Shops Act.



## HOUSING

1964 saw the commencement of the Council's second five year Slum Clearance programme which is not expected to present many problems.

A full housing survey was completed this year to ascertain the number of houses requiring standard amenities and showed that 437 houses required hot water, 437 internal W.C.'s, 459 bathrooms and 682 food stores.

The new Housing Act came into force in 1964. This governs compulsory improvement of property and it is hoped next year to commence bringing the above houses up to a standard expected in this day and age.

### Individual Unfit Houses:

During the year 10 formal representations were made under the Housing Act in respect of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Plymyard Cottages, Kilburn Avenue, Eastham, 1, 2 and 3, Aigburth View, Higher Bebington, Poulton Hey Cottage, Poulton Road and 146, Bebington Road, involving 9 families and 16 persons.

The following properties were demolished or closed during the year: 1 to 8, Williams Terrace, Higher Bebington, 136, New Ferry Road, and 146, Bebington Road, New Ferry.

### Housing Repairs:

A total of 139 complaints were received in the Department during the year. To secure abatement of nuisances and the remedy of disrepair 170 Informal and 19 Statutory Notices were served.

It was found necessary to apply for a Nuisance Abatement Order in respect of non compliance with a notice served on the owner of 1, Henthorne Road, New Ferry.

### Rent Act 1957:

The following figures indicate the work carried out under this Act:—

- 1 Application by tenant for Certificate of Disrepair (*Form I*).
- 1 Notice by Local Authority to landlord of Proposal to cancel Certificate of Disrepair (*Form J*).
- 1 Certificate of Disrepair cancelled.
- 1 Undertaking by landlord to remedy Defects on Certificate of Disrepair (*Form K*).
- 2 Applications by landlord for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair (*Form M*).
- 1 Notice by Local Authority to tenant of Proposal to cancel Certificate of Disrepair (*Form N*).
- 1 Letter to landlord cancelling Certificate of Disrepair.

## **Moveable Dwellings:**

As in previous years regular inspections of cafes, canteens, bars and food stalls were carried out at the Cheshire Agricultural Show, with the usual helpful co-operation of the Show Director.

## **Disinfestation:**

The policy of the Council in disinfecting affected properties was again carried out by this Department and only 1 house was found to be infested with bed bugs and subsequently treated.

The following figures show the number of premises found to be verminous and consequently treated:—

- 1 house for bed bugs.
- 10 houses for woodworm infestation.
- 102 houses for other vermin.

## **CLEAN AIR**

A Circular Letter from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was received in October of last year dealing with technological changes in the gas industry and the future availability of supplies of solid smokeless fuels. This resulted in the Department having to carry out the resurvey of No. 9 Smoke Control Area which at that time was awaiting confirmation by the Ministry. The resurvey was necessary to ascertain the cost involved to instal appliances which would be capable of burning efficiently the hard cokes, and also the amount of the various fuels, coke, gas, electric and oil which would be required for future areas.

It was emphasised that there would be continued supplies of the soft cokes, e.g. gas coke and phimax to meet the needs of all our existing Smoke Control Areas but for future Smoke Control Areas or areas awaiting confirmation by the Minister, future supplies of smokeless fuel would be based on the availability of hard cokes only, mainly Sunbrite. To burn this type of fuel efficiently it is necessary to instal a more expensive but efficient appliance namely a fixed stove or openable stove or an approved under floor draught fire. Freedom of choice between solid fuel, gas, electric or oil burning appliances is also given to the owner or occupier if found necessary to replace their existing grate.

The grant available to the owner or occupier on the satisfactory replacement of his existing fire or fires remains the same, i.e. 7/10ths of the approved cost. Grants are now payable for conversion to houses built before 16th August 1964 where previously this only applied to houses built before 5th July 1956. This has added an extra 72 houses eligible for grant compared with the initial survey.

The resurvey of No. 9 Area is practically completed and the revised cost of conversions and supply of the different fuels required will be presented to the Health Committee in January 1965. It is expected that the cost will show an increase of approximately three times that of the original survey.

Routine inspections of our Smoke Control Areas Nos. 1-8 now in operation were regularly carried out and revealed that occupiers were satisfied with the burning of smokeless fuels, and that supplies were adequate. It was, however, found necessary to warn eleven occupiers for making smoke. Investigations proved that in all cases these offences were caused by burning rubbish on their fires.

Last year a number of complaints were received from residents in the vicinity of a factory in Bromborough complaining of a serious smoke nuisance arising from burning sawdust and wood ends in an incinerator. Following discussions with the Management, a remedy was effected by building a baffle wall in the combustion chamber to hold the sawdust onto the core of the fire for a longer period, fixing an extra drive to the conveyor belt to slow the feed down from 800lbs. to 400lbs. per hour and installing a water pump to prevent the emission of sparks into the atmosphere. Work was completed during the early part of this year and regular observations have shown the remedies have been effective.

Regular inspection of the industrial area was carried out during the year and in consequence it was only found necessary to serve two notices.

Observations continued around the Bromborough Dock Area where cases of smoke nuisances from ships, tugs and shore installations were noticed, and dealt with.

One application was received during the year under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 for prior approval to instal furnaces. This application was approved.

## **GENERAL SANITATION**

### **Water Supply:**

The Wirral Water Board supplied water from three sources, Prenton, Mouldsworth and Sutton Hall.

The supply in the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations are carried out on the raw water and on the treated water at regular intervals by the Board's Chemist and in addition quarterly bacteriological and chemical examinations are made by the Counties Public Health Laboratories, London. In all cases the results have shown a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes. The waters concerned are not liable to plumbosolvency although supply checks are made occasionally for any take up of lead, and there has been no case of contamination.

Unfortunately no separate figures are available for the Bebington area with regard to the number of dwelling-houses and the number of population supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, or by means of stand-pipes.

### **Sewerage:**

When the Borough of Bebington came into existence in 1937 it was accepted that the sewerage of the area was grossly inadequate and a comprehensive sewerage scheme, estimated to cost £1,750,000 was instigated. Work to the value of £1,600,000 has now been completed and one further major scheme for the older section of the Eastham area remains to be carried out. It is anticipated that the cost of this scheme will be in the region of £220,000 but design is temporarily suspended pending settlement of industrial planning proposals.

### **Inland Sewage Disposal Works:**

The inland sewage disposal works at Thornton Hough is at present under reconstruction at a cost of £11,000 and a minor sewage disposal scheme for the village of Brimstage has been included in the Council's current capital works programme. On completion of these schemes less than  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  of the population will be without main sewerage facilities. It is still anticipated that minor improvement works will further reduce this figure.

### **Disposal into Tidal Estuary.**

At present most of Bebington's sewage discharges direct into the River Mersey without any treatment other than retention in tidal storage tanks until the ebb tide. The final sewage disposal arrangements for the area discharging into the Estuary must of course depend on:—

- (a) the ultimate standards to be set by the River Authority on post 1951 discharges to the River Mersey *and*
- (b) the passing of further legislation bringing the older discharges within the River Authority's jurisdiction *and*
- (c) adequate finance being available to meet the high costs of major sewage disposal works.

### **House Drainage:**

A total of 1,532 visits were made in connection with testing and examining drains. It was found necessary to serve 46 Informal Notices and 11 Statutory Notices for the abatement of nuisances and remedy of disrepair. During the year 302 complaints of choked drains were received.

### **Public Conveniences:**

87 routine visits were made during the year to the public conveniences situated in the Borough.



### **Cesspools and Septic Tanks:**

During the year 44 visits were made to various septic tanks and cesspools in the Borough. In the majority of cases the nuisance found was choked and foul smelling filters due to neglect of regular cleansing and changing of the media.

### **Tips:**

Regular routine visits were made to the Spital Tip site by the public health inspectors and rodent operators and it is pleasing that no complaints were received from the public during the year.

### **Infectious Diseases:**

A total of 674 enquiries and revisits were made during the year by public health inspectors, a considerable increase over last year's figure of 163, and as in other years disinfection of premises and articles was carried out by this Department.

### **Pet Shops:**

Four shops are registered with the Local Authority as Pet Shops. Inspection of these premises was again well maintained.

### **Animal Boarding Establishments:**

There are four animal boarding establishments registered with the Local Authority, two in Spital, one in Storeton, and one in Thornton Hough. Regular inspections were carried out during the year. Facilities provided for the animals were good and they were well treated and fed.

### **Schools:**

No complaints were received during the year regarding the collection of swill since the removal of swill was taken over by a new contractor.

Routine inspection of school canteens again revealed the interest and thought given by the various canteen manageresses to food and personal hygiene, both from the management side and practical running of their canteens, also from the various requests for advice from inspectors when making their routine visits.

### **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:**

Registration of premises commenced on May 1st 1964 and by the end of the year a total of 400 premises were registered. The number of persons employed in the different classes of premises were 2,080, this total being subdivided into 755 males and 1,325 females.

At the end of the year it was known that 61 premises were not registerable under the Act for the undermentioned reasons, either:—

- (a) they were family businesses;
- (b) they do not employ assistants;
- (c) assistants are not employed for 21 hours in any week.

The number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year were:—

Offices ... ..	15	Wholesale premises ...	1
Retail Shops ... ..	78	Catering establishments open to the public ...	3

These inspections resulted in 55 Informal Notices being served on 49 shops, on 4 offices, on 1 warehouse, and one catering establishment. The main items which required an Informal Notice can be summarised as follows:—

	Shops	Offices	Warehouses	Catering
For Cleanliness of Premises ...	6	1	1	—
For Inadequate Sanitary Conveniences ... ..	8	3	1	—
For Inadequate Washing Facilities ... ..	13	2	1	—
For Absence of First Aid Kit ...	37	1	1	1
For Absence of Thermometer	23	3	1	1
For Absence of Adequate Ventilation ... ..	2	—	1	—
For Structural Defects ...	5	—	—	—
For Dangerous Machinery ...	7	—	—	—
For Inadequate accommodation for Clothing ... ..	2	—	—	—
For Inadequate Heating ...	2	—	—	—

One minor accident was reported and after investigation verbal warning was given to the Manager.

### Factories Act, 1937 and 1959

The number of factories at the end of the year total 146. Due to other commitments it was not possible to visit all the factories.

The following tables show the results of inspection in the form required by the Minister of Labour:—

**TABLE X**

#### **I. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.**

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of written notices	Numbers of Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	23	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority ... ..	109	59	2	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	14	33	—	—
Total ... ..	146	102	2	—

**TABLE XI**  
**2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.**

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—	—

## RODENT CONTROL

The basis of good, effective rodent control consists of routine inspection and where necessary prompt treatment maintained until the infestation is cleared.

The free treatment now provided by the public health department probably accounts for the increased notifications from domestic premises, occupiers preferring to have expert treatment rather than treat themselves.

There has been a good deal of publicity given to warfarin resistance amongst rats in mid Wales and Scotland. There is no evidence of this occurring in Bebington and surrounding areas.

It has been found essential to increase the charge for annual contracts to a number of business premises. In most cases the need has been appreciated by the firm's concerned who have been glad to renew their contracts.

The following statistics indicate the work carried out during 1964:—

Major Primary ...	...	...	Infestation of 20 and over
Minor Secondary	...	...	Infestation of up to 20

TABLE XII

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses including Council Houses	All other including Business Premises	Total of Columns 1, 2 & 3	Agricultural
Properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification ... ..	4	486	312	802	29
(b) Survey under the Act	18	69	8	95	2
(c) Otherwise (when visited primarily for some other purpose)	1	11	18	30	5
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections ...	347	1436	1652	3405	160
No. of Properties inspected which were found to be infested by:—					
Rats ... Major ...	2	30	9	41	7
Minor ...	3	97	11	111	1
Mice ... Major ...	—	9	3	12	—
Minor ...	1	13	2	16	—
No. of infested properties treated by L.A. ... ..	26	159	133	318	13
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments ...	178	618	758	1554	89

## Types of visits made:—

Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	...	...	...	1436
L.A. Property	(1) Tips and non agricultural work	...	...	155
	(2) Sewage Works ... ..	...	...	46
	(3) Other buildings ... ..	...	...	146
Business Premises	(1) Factories and Workplaces	...	...	639
	(2) Shops ... ..	...	...	170
	(3) Places of Entertainment ...	...	...	62
	(4) Cafes and Canteens ... ..	...	...	—
	(5) Licensed Premises ... ..	...	...	32
	(6) Non-agricultural land ... ..	...	...	181
Agricultural Properties	(1) Market Gardens and Farms	...	...	78
	(2) Piggeries ... ..	...	...	84
	(3) Agricultural Land ... ..	...	...	13
Other Authority Properties	(1) Schools ... ..	...	...	323
	(2) Hospitals ... ..	...	...	243
				<u>3608</u>

No. of Dwelling House contracts signed	...	...	...	87
No. of Estimates provided (Industry and Business premises)	...	...	...	49
No. of Contracts signed	...	...	...	82
Value of Estimates during 1964	...	...	...	£342 19 4



## FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955 — FOOD HYGIENE

The frequency of visits required to food shops varies from one shop to another. Some may be so hygiene conscious that an annual visit may suffice, others need monthly inspection to keep them up to a reasonable standard. An average of two visits per year is a reasonable objective and it is regretted that it is still not possible to achieve this. The premises which the district public health inspector knows to be lacking in food hygiene are therefore given greater attention with emphasis on food hygiene education. These visits are made to bring to every food handler the realisation that their responsibility to the public is as important as that of the public health inspector. In other words hygiene is just as much part of their business as is selling food.

During the year it was found necessary to send out 147 letters dealing mainly with cleanliness and repair of food rooms and protection of food from contamination.

### FOOD PREMISES

Registered Premises under the Food & Drugs Act	Preserving and frying of food				69
	Ice Cream				152
Preparing Premises:	Catering:—				
	(a)	Kitchens, Canteens	...	...	27
	(b)	Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	14
		Butchers	...	...	39
		Bakehouses	...	...	5
		School Canteens	...	...	28
		Hospitals and Institutions	...	...	6
		Clubs and Licensed Premises	...	...	41
Wholesale and Retail Premises:		Supermarkets	...	...	19
		Grocers and Provisions	...	...	48
		Fruit, Greengocery and Fish	...	...	37
		Fishmongers	...	...	2
		Small Mixed Food Shops	...	...	36
Registration of Hawkers under the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953					41

### Meat Inspection:

Once again 100% of inspection of carcasses and organs has been maintained. It will be noticed that there was a drop of 3,500 in the total of carcasses killed and inspected at Higher Bebington Slaughterhouse as compared with last year. This was due to large alterations taking place in the lamb colling room. Work was commenced at the back end of the year to fit out this room as a refrigerator to enable a greater number of pigs to be hung but at the end of the year these alterations were held up and it has not been possible to find out the future slaughtering policy of the firm.

# TABLE XIII

## NEW FERRY

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed ...	74	—	—	570	—	644
Ante-mortem in- spection including supervision of humane slaughter	74	—	—	570	—	644
Notice of Slaughter received ...	74	—	—	570	—	644
Emergency notifications ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-mortem inspection ...	74	—	—	570	—	644
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number affected	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	11	—	—	33	—	44
Percentage of number affected	14.8%	—	—	5.7%	—	6.8%

## HIGHER BEBINGTON

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed ...	2951	1036	7	3480	2031	9505
Ante-mortem in- spection including supervision of humane slaughter	2951	1036	7	3480	2031	9505
Notice of Slaughter received ...	2951	1036	7	3480	2031	9505
Emergency notifications ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-mortem inspection ...	2951	1036	7	3480	2031	9505

## HIGHER BEBINGTON (contd.)

### Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	6	2	—	—	36	44
Percentage of number affected	0.24%	0.19%	—	—	1.7%	0.46%

### All Diseases except Tuberculosis:

Whole carcasses condemned ...	6	6	—	10	2	24
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	835	306	—	594	285	2020
Percentage of number affected	28.4%	30.1%	—	17.3%	14.1%	21.5%

### Other Condemned Food:

The following table indicates tinned and other goods found to be unsound during visits to canteens, warehouses and shops. The condemned goods were disposed of in the local authority Tip under the supervision of the inspector concerned:—

3982 tins of Meat	2 pkts. Cheese & Onion Crisps
92 tins of Fruit and Vegetables	7 tins Fish
1289 pkts. Crisps	3 tins Pudding
9 tins Meat Extract	2 pkts. Flour
6 tins Milk	24lbs. Steak
2 tins Rice Pudding	23lbs. Mutton
3 pkts. Jelly	10lbs. Pork Shoulder
	146lbs. Cod Fillets

Due to refrigerator breakdowns the following frozen foods were condemned:—

268 pkts. Vegetables	36 pkts. Hamburgers
22 pkts. Chips	1 pkt. Porkburgers
5 pkts. Potato Croquettes	2 pkts. Fish Sticks
7 pkts. Sweet Corn	6 pkts. Short Pastry
7 pkts. Corn on the Cob	22 Yorkshire Puddings
3 pkts. Buttered Kippers	2 pkts. Peas
94 pkts. Fish Fingers	1 pkt. Fruit
14 pkts. Fish Cakes	176 pkts. Fish
4 pkts. Braised Beef	17 pkts. Puff Pastry
3 pkts. Steaklets	9 pkts. Frozen Cream Cakes
	8 Chicken Pies

## Disposal of Unsound Food:

Meat and offal from the Higher Bebington slaughterhouse is stained with a vegetable dye under the supervision of the meat inspector and is removed by collectors in a locked van.

Meat and offal from the New Ferry slaughterhouse is likewise stained before removal by this Department for incineration.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1960

The number of licenses issued under the above Regulations during 1962 and since is as follows:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	16 Dealers
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	20 Dealers
Sterilised	...	...	16 Dealers

From the 1st October, 1964, the designation "Tuberculin Tested" (T.T.) was replaced by "Untreated" and since that date the undermentioned licenses have been issued:—

Untreated Milk	...	...	4 Dealers
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	4 Dealers
Sterilised Milk	...	...	4 Dealers

## SAMPLES OF MILK FOR BIOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS

TABLE XIV

### Tests for Tuberculosis Milk and Brucella Infected Milk:

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
12	Untreated Milk	12	—

A number of positive ring tests for Brucella Abortus have been reported by the County Medical Officer of Health. Cultures have subsequently proved negative and in the cases concerned the positive ring test results were probably due to inoculation with S.19 which protects the animal from Brucella Abortus.

TABLE XV

### Tests for Keeping Quality:

Information with respect to the testing of milk for keeping quality by means of the prescribed tests:—

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
12	Untreated Milk	10	2
29	Pasteurised	28	1

The explanation offered for the failure of the Pasteurised Milk was that through a misunderstanding it had been left lying in the depot for two days.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food were advised in the cases of the Untreated Milk which failed the test.

**TABLE XVI**

**Tests for Adequate Pasteurisation or Sterilisation:**

Table shows details of prescribed tests for efficient pasteurisation and sterilisation of milk:—

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
29	Pasteurised	29	—
4	Sterilised	4	—

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM**

During 1964, 35 samples of Ice Cream and Lollies were purchased for examination at the Public Health Laboratories, Chester.

*Results:*

29 samples — Grade I — Satisfactory  
3 Samples — Grade II — Satisfactory  
1 Sample — Grade III — Unsatisfactory  
1 Sample — Grade IV — Unsatisfactory

The Grade IV sample was from a wrapped block of hard Ice Cream produced by a highly reputable manufacturer.

Investigations at the retail shop revealed no evident reason for this result although the opportunity was taken to advise retailer on stock rotation and storage and refrigerator maintenance. The manufacturer was notified and expressed surprise and concern.

The Grade III sample was of soft Ice Cream and the public health inspector met the retailer and the manufacturer's representative at the premises and advised as to the storage of the mixture and proper maintenance of the dispensing machine.

In both cases, subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

**TABLE XVII**  
**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS**  
**IN GENERAL**

During 1964, 76 samples of miscellaneous foods were submitted for bacteriological examination at Chester Public Health Laboratories.

Sample				Number Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Gammon Bacon	...	...	...	1	1	—
Chopped Pork	...	...	...	2	2	—
Pork Roll	...	...	...	1	1	—
Brawn	...	...	...	1	1	—
Veal	...	...	...	2	2	—
Meat Pie	...	...	...	2	2	—
Fish Cakes	...	...	...	5	4	1
Cheese	...	...	...	2	2	—
Pasties	...	...	...	3	3	—
Mussels	...	...	...	1	1	—
Cockles	...	...	...	1	1	—
Sausage Rills	...	...	...	2	2	—
Apple Tart	...	...	...	2	2	—
Blackcurrant Tarts	...	...	...	1	1	—
Chocolate Eclair	...	...	...	2	1	1
Chocolate Bar	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pressed Beef	...	...	...	1	1	—
Roast Beef	...	...	...	2	2	—
Corned Beef	...	...	...	3	3	—
Beefburgers	...	...	...	1	1	—
Ox Tongue	...	...	...	1	1	—
Raw Beef	...	...	...	1	1	—
Cooked Meat	...	...	...	1	1	—
Boiled Ham	...	...	...	2	2	—
Chopped Pork	...	...	...	2	2	—
Chopped Ham and Pork	...	...	...	1	1	—
Roast Pork	...	...	...	4	4	—
Bacon	...	...	...	1	1	—
Steaklets	...	...	...	4	2	2
Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...	...	2	2	—
Hot Pie	...	...	...	1	1	—
Pork Pie	...	...	...	3	3	—
Apple Pie	...	...	...	1	1	—
Rhubarb Tart	...	...	...	1	1	—
Jelly Cream	...	...	...	1	1	—
Cream Cakes	...	...	...	5	5	—
Cakes	...	...	...	2	2	—
Doughnuts	...	...	...	1	1	—
Custard Pie	...	...	...	2	2	—
Custard Tarts	...	...	...	4	4	—
TOTALS:	...	...	...	76	72	4
				—	—	—



The four unsatisfactory samples consist of 2 raw beef steaklettes, 1 fish cake and 1 chocolate eclair.

The raw beef steaklettes and fish cakes were found to be contaminated with faecal coli organisms. As these products are raw, too great a significance should not be attached to the results, as such contamination may be inevitable and thorough cooking renders the organisms harmless. The producers were notified and advised on elemental hygiene.

The chocolate eclair was likewise found to be contaminated with faecal coli. The firm concerned and both the producers and retailer have a high reputation for hygiene. Investigation at the shop and discussion with the staff revealed no obvious source of contamination. The firm expressed concern but were unable to offer any explanation. Subsequent samples have proved satisfactory.

TABLE XVIII

The following table refers to specimens and samples taken in connection with suspected food poisoning and associated cases.

Type	No. Taken	Result
Faeces	605	72 Shigella Sonnei 39 Salmonellae typhimurium 2 Salmonellae dublin 3 Salmonellae virchow 3 Salmonellae meleagridis 486 Negative

SWIMMING BATH WATER

TABLE XIX

Bacteriological Sampling:

30 samples were taken during the season from Port Sunlight, New Ferry, Clatterbridge Hospital (private pool).

Results of examination:

	Number Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
New Ferry Baths ... ..	14	14	—
Port Sunlight ... ..	8	8	—
Clatterbridge Swimming Pool ... ..	8	8	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF MAINS WATER

During the year 3 samples of mains (tap) water for drinking purposes were taken and were reported satisfactory.

# FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLING

## Nature, Substance and Quality

TABLE XX

The following shows the number and type of foods purchased by the Inspectors and analysed by the Public Analyst.

Article	No. of samples of each article examined			No. of samples of each article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Blackcurrant Health Drink with Vitamin C ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Chestnuts (Water) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate (Drinking) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee (Instant) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery (Biscuits) ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cream ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fruit Juice (Apple and Apricot)	—	1	1	—	—	—
Health Vita (Beverage) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly (Quick Jel) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk ... ..	—	48	48	—	6	6
Milk Shake Syrup ... ..	—	3	3	—	1	1
Mushrooms (Creamed) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Oil (Ground Nut) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peanut Butter ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pork (Pure) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drinks ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Steaks (Meatless) in Rich Gravy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Acetomenaphtone Tablets ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Acetylsalicylic Acid Compound Tablets ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Benzoin (Vapour) Inhalation ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chlorpheniramine Maleate Tablets ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coconut (Dessicated) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery (Sweets) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride Bendaryl Capsules ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gin ... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Grapefruit Juice ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ice Lolly Mix ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly (Table) ... ..	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon (Essence of) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marmalade (Flavoured with Cointreau Liqueur) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Prochlorperazine Maleate Tablets ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soft Drink ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Soup ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—



**TABLE XX** (*continued*)

Article	No. of samples of each article examined			No. of samples of article regarded as adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Steakburgers ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Ketchup ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Vodka ... ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Chestnut Candied Spread ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cochineal Food Colour ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Travelettes 6 way travel remedy	—	1	1	—	—	—
Peach Pie Filling ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aspic Jelly ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cranberry Sauce ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pate de Foie Truffe ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Crab Spread with Butter ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Horseradish Sauce ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk Shake ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cremola Foam Crystals ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Double Devon Cream ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Juice ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Junior Butter Carrots with French Cream ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lemon Drink with Glucose ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aromat Flavouriser ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bouillon Maggi En Cubes ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese Spread with Lobster ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cherries in Syrup ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chicken Pate with Wine ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chocolate confectionery for Diabetics ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Confectionery (Cake) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Jelly (Table) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Marzipan ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Noodles (Chow Mein) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Onion Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rice (Savoury with Onions, Ham and Mushrooms) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salmon (Potted) with Butter Sauce (Horseradish) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Soup (Packet) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spice (Barbecue) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Spice (Pickling) ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tomato Juice ... ..	—	1	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>

		Milk Fat	Non-Fatty Solids	Water
Milk average for the year ...	...	3.58%	8.69%	87.73%
Legal minimum standard ...	...	3.0%	8.5%	—
Channel Island Milk Average for year ... ..	...	4.90%	9.44%	85.66%
Legal minimum standard ...	...	4.0%	8.5%	—

**TABLE XXI**

**Details of Samples Adulterated or Below Standard:**

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
1	Milk ...	Informal	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1%	Wholesaler notified
2	Milk ...	Informal	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1%	Wholesaler notified
3	Lemon Drink ...	Informal	Deficient in fruit juice to the extent of 24%	Manufacturers notified
4	Milk ...	Informal	A sample of milk deficient in fat to the extent of 3.3% and deficient in solids-not-fat to extent of 4.7%. The deficiencies were not caused by the presence of extraneous water.	Farmer/producer advised
5	Vodka ...	Informal	Vodka containing extraneous water to the extent of 3%	Brewery Company advised
6	Milk Shake Syrup	Informal	The sample does not conform to the "Labelling of Food Order" in that the label does not include a list of ingredients	Manufacturers notified Product correctly re-labelled
7	Milk ...	Informal	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1%	Processing dairy notified
8	Milk ...	Informal	Sub-standard but genuine milk deficient in solids-not-fat to the extent of 1.1%	Processing dairy notified
9	Milk (Jersey) ...	Informal	Contained 1.1% extraneous water and was deficient in to the extent of 5.0%	Farmer/producer notified. County Food & Drugs Authority notified for further sampling purposes.

**Action taken under the Food & Drugs Act and Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959**

1.	Foreign body in bottle of Milk	...	Wholesalers warned
2.	Foreign body in loaf	...	Bakers warned
3.	Foreign body in Lambs Liver	...	Butcher warned
4.	Foreign body in Sausage	...	Burchers warned
5.	Foreign body in bottle of Milk	...	Wholesalers warned
6.	Foreign body in loaf	...	Bakers warned
7.	Foreign body in jar Devon Double Cream	...	Wholesalers warned
8.	Foreign body in Mint sweet	...	Wholesalers warned
9.	Foreign body in bottle of Milk	...	Wholesalers warned

10.	Unnatural colour of Cooked Shoulder Ham ... ..	Wholesalers warned
11.	Mould in meat pie ... ..	Retailers warned
12.	Mould in loaf ... ..	Retailers warned
13.	Mould in meat pies ... ..	Retailers warned
14.	Foreign body in bread ... ..	Bakers warned
15.	Foreign body in bottle of Milk ... ..	Wholesalers warned
16.	Maggot in packet of Semolina ... ..	Wholesalers warned
17.	Insect in loaf of bread ... ..	Bakers warned
18.	Mould inside chocolated coated Cake ... ..	Wholesalers warned
19.	Foreign body in bottle of Milk ... ..	Wholesalers warned
20.	Mould on apple tart ... ..	Bakers warned
21.	Needle in Cottage Pie ... ..	Retailer warned
22.	Mould in packet of Mince Pies ... ..	Retailer warned
23.	Mould organisms in Tinned Grapefruit ... ..	Wholesalers warned
24.	Growth in bottle of Vinegar ... ..	Wholesalers warned
25.	Mould on steak and kidney pie ... ..	Retailer warned
26.	Crystals in tin of Salmon ... ..	Wholesalers warned
27.	Sour Sausage ... ..	Wholesalers warned
28.	Mould in tin of Corned Beef ... ..	Wholesaler fined £20 Appeal pending
29.	Insect in Corned Beef ... ..	Wholesalers warned
30.	Mould in tin of Corned Beef ... ..	Wholesalers warned
31.	Glass in blackcurrant tart ... ..	Bakers warned
32.	Foreign bodies in tin of soup ... ..	Wholesalers warned
33.	Sour Sausage ... ..	Wholesalers warned

### SHOPS ACT, 1960

### YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1938

The Chief Public Health Inspector who is Chief Inspector under the above mentioned Acts, reports as follows:—

#### Administration

This concerns (a) hours of employment of young persons, (b) facilities for meals, (c) provision of seats for female assistants, (d) hours of closing, Sunday Trading, and (e) provisions and maintenance of sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, light, ventilation and temperature.

As from 1st August, 1964, the health and welfare section of the Shops Act including sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, lighting, ventilation and temperature were repealed when the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into force.

The few complaints received were mainly concerned with illegal trading on Sundays or on the occasional weekly half day and in all cases the shop-keepers were cautioned.

During the year the following warnings were given in regard to offences:—

Mixed Business Notices not provided (Half Holiday)	...	23
Mixed Business Notices not provided (Sunday)	...	1
Shop open for serving customers after normal Closing Hours		6



CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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BEBINGTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH  
COMMITTEE

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISIONAL  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1964

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Divisional Health Office,  
Town Hall.  
BEBINGTON,  
Cheshire.

**CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**  
**BEBINGTON DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE**

**Representing Bebington Borough Council**

*Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. B. E. GILL, J.P.  
*Deputy Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. H. G. HEBRON

*Aldermen:*  
Mrs. E. WILLIAMS  
R. WILLIAMS

*Councillors:*  
E. V. CRAPPER  
R. EVANS  
Mrs. I. M. FARRANT  
H. GARNER  
G. E. GLOVER  
T. A. HARVEY  
Mrs. I. McKENZIE  
Mrs. K. OWEN

---

**Representing Cheshire County Council**

County Alderman Miss B. E. WILSON, J.P.  
County Councillor G. BEARDSWORTH, O.B.E., J.P.  
County Councillor T. JONES OWEN

**Ex Officio Members**

County Alderman G. ASTBURY, J.P.  
County Alderman F. McBIRNIE

---

**Representative Members**

C. STEAD, Esq.  
Dr. B. CARRUTHERS  
A. F. DRAKE, Esq.  
J. J. BROWN, Esq.  
Mrs. M. MELLADY  
J. H. SPEED, Esq.  
Mrs. M. GITTINS  
A. L. RATCLIFFE, Esq.

**Representing**

Bebington Divisional Executive for Education.  
County Palatine of Chester Local Medical Committee  
County Palatine of Chester Local Dental Committee.  
Central Wirral Hospital Management Committee.  
Wirral Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.  
Bebington Old People's Welfare Committee.

## DIVISIONAL AND COUNTY STAFF

<i>Divisional Medical Officer and School Medical Officer Clerk to the Divisional Health Committee</i> ... ..	F. S. Melville, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
<i>Assistant County Medical Officers</i>	G. Chappell, O.B.E., LL.B. Jessie Tough, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Helen Brass, M.B., B.A.O., B.Ch.
<i>Dental Surgeons</i> ... ..	D. J. Robinson, L.D.S. A. E. Allen, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. Mrs. D. F. Wilson, L.D.S.
<i>Chief Clerk</i> ... ..	W. R. Turner
<i>Clerical Staff</i> ... ..	Mrs. E. Bieniek, Mrs. P. W. Jones (to 30.4.64) Miss N. Mackey, Mrs. E. Davies, Miss J. Clark, Mrs. B. Williams (from 20.4.64), Mrs. E. Insley ( <i>Part time</i> ) (from 1.4.64)
<i>Health Visitors</i> ... ..	Miss E. Nicholson, Miss R. E. Abraham, Mrs. M. F. Cordon, Miss D. V. Stamper, Miss D. Cadogan, Mrs. M. Becker (to 31.3.64), Mrs. M. Woodbridge, Miss E. J. Lloyd, Miss A. N. Moulden (from 1.4.64).
<i>Clinic Nurse (Part Time)</i> ... ..	Mrs. E. M. Ellis (from 6.4.64).
<i>Home Nurses</i> ... ..	Miss M. G. Griffiths, Miss F. Baughan, Mrs. M. R. Heatley, Mrs. F. E. Harrison, Mrs. A. Davies, Mrs. E. Martlew, Mrs. I. M. Eden, Mrs. B. Sturdy, E. Cochrane.
<i>Midwives</i> ... ..	Mrs. C. R. Green, Mrs. A. Harwood, Mrs. D. Clarke, Mrs. B. A. Linkman (to 31.5.64), Miss J. V. Joyce (from 18.5.64), Mrs. M. A. Taylor (from 1.10.64)
<i>Senior Mental Welfare Officer</i> ...	E. M. Harborow
<i>Mental Welfare Officers</i> ...	Mrs. C. Ledsom, E. S. Hughes, D. T. Rattray
<i>Matron, Day Nursery (Bromborough)</i> ... ..	Mrs. F. G. Davies
<i>Supervisor, Junior Training Centre</i> ... ..	Miss I. J. Young
<i>Domestic Help Supervisor</i> ...	Miss J. Cargill
<i>Speech Therapist</i> ... ..	Miss G. Howard (to Sept. 1964)

## CONSULTANTS

<i>Chest Physician</i> ...	H. N. C. Bleasdale, M.B., Ch.B.
<i>Gynaecologist</i> ...	J. A. Bentham, M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H., M.R.C.O.G.
<i>Orthopaedic Surgeon</i> ...	G. A. Wetherell, M.Ch., Orth., F.R.C.S.
<i>Ophthalmic Surgeon</i> ...	J. D. E. Edwards, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., R.C.P.S.I.
<i>Paediatrician</i> ...	K. R. Llewellyn, M.R.C.P., D.C.H.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BEBINGTON DIVISIONAL  
HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*You will probably agree it is rather unusual to be presenting an annual report less than three months after taking up an appointment — a report dealing with events which took place before my arrival. It is primarily for this reason that I have refrained from attempting to pass any specific comments in the body of the report. I am sure these will come with experience, once trends and patterns become discernible.*

*You may have read very recently in the press the comments of an eminent figure in the field of social medicine — comments on the subject of annual reports. The following is an extract — “The production of reports has, in fact assumed the proportions of a national industry and there is little evidence that many of them serve much useful purpose”. And there was more, such as “voluminous verbiage”, which increasingly bewilders its readers. I am happy in the knowledge that this at any rate is one criticism which can hardly be levelled at this production.*

*Before turning to the facts and figures comprising the substance of the report it is interesting to speculate for a moment whether any significant improvement in certain death rates can now be reasonably anticipated. I refer to the maternal mortality and infant mortality rates both of which have now fallen so low that we regard the decimal figure with as much excitement as an olympic sprinter contemplates a tenth of a second.*

*I wish to thank all the divisional staff who have so carefully and efficiently collected and collated the numerical data that follows; and I am sure Dr. Melville would wish me to record his keen appreciation of the interest and support of the chairman and members of the committee throughout 1964.*

H. C. JENNINGS,  
Divisional Medical Officer.

*Town Hall,  
BEBINGTON.  
8th July, 1965.*



## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTERED AND MANAGED BY THE  
DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
THE TERMS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL'S DIVISIONAL HEALTH  
ADMINISTRATION SCHEME, 1948

### Section 22 — Care of Mothers and Young Children

#### (i) Day Nursery

The average daily attendance was 25.1 as compared to 27.9 in 1963.

The average number of priority cases attending throughout the year was 19.

**TABLE I**  
**AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCES**

Year	New Ferry	Bromborough
1949	34.5	26.1
1950	32.9	27.7
1951	32.2	25.1
1952	29.5	23.1
1953	Closed	21.3
1954		24.7
1955		21.2
1956		23.5
1957		21.8
1958		23.6
1959		19.8
1960		27.1
1961		33.6
1962		28.8
1963		27.9
1964		25.1

**TABLE II**

Month	Total children on register	No. of priority cases	TYPE OF PRIORITY CASE				
			Illegitimate child	Parents separated/ Divorced	Widow	Mother in Hospital	Other (medico/Social)
January ...	30	19	3	5	3	2	6
February ...	30	22	2	7	3	—	10
March ...	30	20	2	5	3	2	8
April ...	30	17	4	4	2	—	7
May ...	28	17	3	5	2	—	7
June ...	30	16	4	3	2	—	7
July ...	30	16	4	4	2	2	4
August ...	30	19	4	6	2	—	7
September ...	28	20	6	7	2	—	5
October ...	27	20	6	7	2	—	5
November ...	27	21	6	7	2	1	5
December ...	26	19	6	6	2	—	5

Table III shows attendances made during the year —

**TABLE III**

							0—2 years	2—5 years	Total
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	509	532
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	473	509
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	481	543
April	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	483	601
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	409	503
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	428	564
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	340	501
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	232	386
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	349	568
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	335	529
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	329	519
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	309	424
							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Average daily attendance							6.1	19.0	25.1

## (ii) Mother's Clinics

### (a) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal

Combined ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held at the New Ferry Welfare Centre on Wednesday mornings and the Clinic Centre, Eastham on Friday mornings. The mothers are examined by the consultant obstetrician and advice and education on maternity and infant care is given by the health visitors.

**TABLE IV**

		New Cases	Total Attendances
New Ferry	Ante-Natal	52	204
	Post-Natal	—	7
Eastham	Ante-Natal	144	824
	Post-Natal	1	66

### (b) Preparation Class

Preparation classes are held weekly at New Ferry Welfare Centre on a Monday afternoon and at the Clinic Centre, Eastham, on a Wednesday afternoon. These clinics are run by a Health Visitor and a Physiotherapist. The midwives attend whenever their duties allow.

Table V gives the attendances made during the year —

**TABLE V**

	Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances
New Ferry	44	111	634
Eastham	53	104	708

### (iii) Infant Welfare Clinics

There are two ad hoc clinics in the borough, one at New Ferry where an infant welfare clinic is held each Wednesday afternoon and one at Eastham where a clinic is held every Monday afternoon. In addition there are weekly infant welfare clinics held in rented premises at Mayer Hall, Bebington, on a Friday afternoon; at Victoria Hall, Higher Bebington, on a Tuesday afternoon and at Bromborough Council Offices on a Thursday morning. Thornton Hough clinic continued during the year on a fortnightly basis.

During the year 9,377 attendances were made as compared to 8,675 in 1963 and 8,418 in 1962.

**TABLE VI**

Total attendances and new cases at infant welfare clinics during 1964:—

	Attendances		New Cases
	Under 1 year	1—5 years	Under 1 year
New Ferry	1903	105	152
Eastham	1770	200	167
Higher Bebington	1842	177	162
Bromborough	1707	211	191
Lower Bebington	1099	113	142
Thornton Hough	176	74	17
	8497	880	831
	9377		

#### (iv) Young Children's Clinics

A routine inspection of children yearly on or about their birthday is valuable for the early detection of physical and mental defects and handicaps. Such clinics are held once monthly at New Ferry Welfare Centre; The Clinic Centre, Eastham; Bromborough Council Offices, and the Mayer Hall, Bebington.

Table VII gives the figures of attendance —

**TABLE VII**

Clinic	Sessions	Attendances
New Ferry	13	93
Eastham	13	231
Bromborough	14	220
Lr. Bebington	10	132

#### (v) Ancillary Services and Special Clinics held in County Council Clinic Premises

##### (a) "Sunlight"

Regular sessions have been held during the year.

**TABLE VIII**

Sessions	49	New Cases	38
Total Attendances		424	

##### (b) Ophthalmic Clinic

A combined session for pre-school and school children is held each Thursday morning at New Ferry Welfare Centre and once fortnightly on a Thursday afternoon at Eastham Clinic Centre.

New cases and attendances of children under five:—

**TABLE IX**

	New Cases	Attendances
New Ferry Welfare Centre	45	181
Eastham Clinic Centre	20	86

##### (c) Paediatric

Clinics continued to be held every Tuesday morning at New Ferry Welfare Centre and each Friday afternoon at the Clinic Centre, Eastham.

**TABLE X**

	New Ferry	Eastham
New Cases	102	101
Total Attendances	378	414

**(d) Blood Investigations**

Arrangements exist at New Ferry Welfare Centre for mothers and children to undergo simple blood tests if they are considered advisable by the paediatrician or obstetrician.

**(e) Hearing Clinics for Young Children**

These are conducted by health visitors.

Whilst ideally every child should be tested and so far as possible this is done, attention is now being paid more particularly to children "at risk" i.e., children born with other congenital abnormalities, or children with Rh neg. mothers or congenitally deaf close relatives, etc.

**TABLE XI**

Clinic	New Cases			Re-tests		
	0-1	1-2	2-5	0-1	1-2	2-5
New Ferry Welfare Centre      ...      ...	72	36	50 (158)	2	8	15 (25)
Bromborough Council Offices      ...      ...	77	54	30 (161)	1	2	3 (6)
Eastham Clinic Centre      ...      ...      ...	154	38	44 (236)	3	3	4 (10)
Mayer Hall      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	61	33	7 (101)	—	1	1 (2)
Victoria Hall      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...	62	43	25 (130)	—	3	1 (4)

No child during the year was found to be deaf.

**(vi) Branded Infant Foods**

The sale of branded infant foods at child welfare clinics during the year realised £4,246, as compared to £3,490 in 1963.

**(vii) Welfare Foods**

New Ferry clinic is the main distribution centre and is open for their sale each morning from Monday to Friday, between 9-0 a.m. and 12 noon. These foods are sold at all the infant welfare clinics.

During the year 1964 the following Welfare Foods were issued and the comparative figures for 1963 are shown in brackets —

	1964	
National Dried Milk (20oz. tin—2/4d.)	7594	(8598)
Cod Liver Oil (6oz. bottle—1/-d.)	884	(918)
Vitamin A & D Tablets (6d.)	1772	(1654)
Orange Juice (6oz. bottle—1/6d.)	14657	(12702)

## SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY SERVICE

The establishment of midwives for the area was increased to five towards the end of the year.

The midwives now hold Ante-Natal Clinics weekly at the New Ferry Welfare Centre and the Clinic Centre, Eastham for their own booked cases.

Births notified to the borough during the year —

Domiciliary	...	...	217
Heathfield Maternity Home	...	...	243
Clatterbridge Hospital	...	...	365
Outside the Borough	...	...	109
			<hr/>
			934
			<hr/>

## SECTION 24 — HEALTH VISITING

The establishment of health visitors for the division is eight and during the year this number has been employed.

Routine work in the ante-natal clinics, infant welfare and young children's clinics, specialists clinics in ophthalmology, paediatrics has continued as before. A health visitor continues to attend the Geriatric follow-up clinic at Clatterbridge Hospital each week.

**TABLE XII**

Work done by Health Visitors during 1964:

Visits	Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	987
	Revisits (Infants)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3939
	1—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	6433
	School children	...	...	...	...	...	...	1006
	Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	...	...	459
	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
	After-Care, Aged and Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	...	1875
	Mental Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	487
								<hr/>
Total								15378
								<hr/>



**SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING SERVICE**

At the end of 1964, nine home nurses including a male nurse were serving residents in the Division who were considered by general practitioners to be in need of home nursing, and the relevant numerical data for the year are shown in conjunction with the 1963 figures, which are given in brackets.

New Cases in 1964	Visits paid in 1964
498 (525)	18,827 (19,819)
Cases referred to hospital	119 (121)
Deaths	62 (86)

**SECTION 26 — VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION**

**(i) Vaccination against smallpox**

382 children under five years of age were vaccinated during 1964. In view of accumulating evidence over the years that children under one were more likely to have unfavourable reactions than those over one it is now official policy to leave this procedure until the child has passed its first birthday. It must be emphasised, however, that complications of vaccination are extremely rare whatever the age of the recipient.

**TABLE XIII**  
**Primary Vaccination (Smallpox)**

	0-4 years	5-14 years
General practitioners ... ..	256	8
Local Authority Clinics ... ..	126	7
	<hr/> 382 <hr/>	<hr/> 15 <hr/>

**(ii) Diphtheria Immunisation**

Immunisation against diphtheria has continued throughout the year either alone, combined with whooping cough using Glaxo Combined Diphtheria Pertussis Prophylactic or as Triple Antigen, that is, combined with whooping cough vaccine and tetanus toxoid. 772 children under the age of five years were immunised against diphtheria in 1964 as compared to 647 in the previous year.

The last case of diphtheria in Bebington was notified in 1953.

**TABLE XIV**

Number of children immunised against diphtheria either alone or combined with whooping cough or as triple antigen during 1964.

		Under 5 years	5-14 years	Re-inforcing doses
1964	By General Practitioners	400	12	258
	At Local Authority Clinics	372	23	207
1963		647	36	364

### (iii) Whooping Cough

Whooping Cough immunisation has been continued throughout the year usually combined with diphtheria and tetanus using the antigen already mentioned.

**TABLE XV**

Number of children immunised against whooping cough either alone or combined with diphtheria and tetanus:—

		Under 5 years	5—14 years	Re-inforcing doses
1964	By General Practitioners	398	10	214
	At Local Authority Clinics	367	22	175
1963		641	23	161

### (iv) Tetanus

It is now a routine part of the immunisation policy to offer inoculation against tetanus in addition to diphtheria and whooping cough. This is in fact given with diphtheria and whooping cough as a triple antigen.

During the year 771 children under 5 years were inoculated against tetanus either combined with the other antigens or with Tetanus Toxoid alone.

**TABLE XVI**

Number of children immunised against tetanus either alone or combined with diphtheria and whooping cough during the year —

		Under 5 years	5—14 years	Re-inforcing doses
1964	By General Practitioners	399	52	286
	At Local Authority Clinics	372	41	246
1963		735	90	360

### (v) Anterior Poliomyelitis

Table XVII is a record of the work done during the year.

The introduction of the Sabin oral vaccine made this procedure both easier and much more acceptable to the mothers and babies. There is good reason to suppose that this oral vaccine is at least if not more effective than the Salk variety given by injection.

**TABLE XVII**

Age Group	Number of persons who received primary course			
	Salk Vaccine (2 injections)		Oral Vaccine (3 doses)	
	G.P.	Clinic	G.P.	Clinic
Children born in 1964	1	—	47	10
	1		57	
Children born in 1963	5	—	288	242
	5		530	
Children born in 1962	—	—	70	58
	—		128	
Children born in 1961	—	—	29	28
	—		57	
Children and young persons born in years 1943-1960	—	—	18	27
	—		45	
Young persons born in years 1933-1942	—	—	6	4
	—		10	
Others	—	—	13	2
	—		15	
Total	6		842	

**Reinforcing Doses**

Number of persons given 3rd injection of Salk vaccine	G.P. 3 Clinic —	} 3
Number of persons given 4th injection of Salk vaccine	G.P. — Clinic —	} —
Number of persons given a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine AFTER (i) 2 Salk injections	G.P. 17 Clinic —	} 17
(ii) 3 Salk injections or 3 Oral Doses	G.P. 135 Clinic 35	} 170

## (vi) B.C.G. Vaccination (Tuberculosis)

As the number of infectious persons in the country steadily and swiftly decreases due to modern effective treatments and all danger from infected milks has gone because of the rigorous policy of getting all cattle tuberculin tested and the pasteurisation of milk, the number of persons who have never been faced with the infection and who, therefore, have had no opportunity fortunately, because of its dangers, to obtain an active naturally acquired immunity, has increased. This makes it more important than ever that adolescents approaching the dangerous age in-so-far as tuberculosis is concerned should be vaccinated in their early "teens".

This is a time consuming procedure involving at least three visits to the schools for each batch of children and the head teachers and staff have been most co-operative.

Table XVIII gives details of numbers vaccinated.

**TABLE XVIII**

B.C.G. Vaccination of thirteen year old schoolchildren —

					1964	1963
1.	Estimated population	...	...	...	811	783
2.	Number of consents	...	...	...	671	624
	% consenting	...	...	...	82.7	79.7
3.	Number of children tuberculin tested	...	...	...	654	602
4.	Number of children tuberculin positive	...	...	...	91	103
	% positive	...	...	...	13.9	17.1
5.	Number of children vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	...	536	499
6.	Percentage vaccinated of school population	...	...	...	66.1	63.7

In addition 6 child contacts of cases of tuberculosis were vaccinated by the Chest Physician during the year.

All mothers having their babies in hospital are being encouraged to have them vaccinated early in life and 241 had this done during the year.

The percentage of positive reactor falls steadily year by year and is regarded as a reliable index of the extent to which tuberculosis is prevalent in the community. These declining figures are therefore very encouraging but, as with all infectious diseases, constant vigilance must still be exercised.

## SECTION 28 — PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE and AFTER-CARE

### (a) Tuberculosis

Home visits to tuberculosis patients by health visitors were continued throughout the year and close liaison with the Consultant Chest Physician was maintained. Nursing equipment was loaned to patients in appropriate cases.

The following table shows the state of the register at the 31st December, 1964, and other relevant figures for the year.

**TABLE XIX**

**Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1964:**

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary (lung) ... ..	77	73	150
Non-pumonary ... ..	4	8	12
	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 162
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
New cases placed on register:	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary ... ..	9	4	13
Non-pulmonary ... ..	1	1	2
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 15
Cases removed from Register:			
Deaths ... ..	1	} Total 10	
Pronounced cured ... ..	4		
Left district ... ..	5		
Lost sight of ... ..	<hr/>		
Contacts referred for examination ... ..	...	...	28
Contacts examined ... ..	...	...	24
Child contacts vaccinated with B.C.G. ... ..	...	...	5
Chalets in use ... ..	...	...	1
Visits paid by Health Visitors ... ..	...	...	175
		1964	1963
Cases on Register at 31st December ... ..	...	162	157
No. of cases/1,000 population ... ..	...	3.0	2.9
*New Cases ... ..	...	11	18
New cases/1,000 population ... ..	...	0.2	0.3
†Deaths ... ..	...	1	5
Death rate/1,000 population ... ..	...	0.02	0.09

\*These are new cases notified for the first time whilst residing in the borough and this figure does not include transfers.

†These are deaths of persons on the tuberculosis register. They did not necessarily die of tuberculosis.

**(b) Sick and Aged After-Care  
Handicapped Persons Club**

The number of persons on the register at 31st December, 1964, was 26 and there was an average attendance of 22 during the year which is a very good indication of the popularity of this club in the eyes of its members.



The Club is run by a part time handicrafts instructor and one of the health visitors. Instruction is given in rugmaking, hand weaving, knitting, cane work and the making of various articles and soft toys with the use of foam rubber.

Early in the summer, twelve of these handicapped persons had a holiday at Pontin's Holiday Camp, Lytham St. Annes.

## Chiropody

The Chiropody Service for the over-65's, handicapped and expectant mothers continues. Recipients must have their doctors or district nurses' recommendation.

86 males and 435 females had treatment during the year. One cannot help but draw the obvious conclusion that better care of the feet in bygone days would have obviated the need for much of this treatment.

**TABLE XX**

PLACE OF TREATMENT	CATEGORY					
	OVER 65		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		EXPECTANT MOTHERS	
	No. of patients	No. of treatments	No. of patients	No. of treatments	No. of patients	No. of treatments
Chiropodists' Surgery ...	148	851	4	25	—	—
Home of patient	342	1730	37	195	—	—

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees — 442

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees — 79

## Geriatric Clinic

The health visitor continued to work at the Geriatric After-Care Clinic at Clatterbridge Hospital which is held each Thursday afternoon. The number of cases dealt with and attendances are set out in Table XXI.

Clinics of this nature together with domiciliary services marshalled by the health visitor can often be instrumental in maintaining these elderly patients in their own homes in the community. Admission to hospital or hostel may either be postponed or avoided altogether.

**TABLE XXI**

	Patients attended	New Cases	Attendances	Deaths	Discharges	Admissions to Residential Accommodation
Bebington ...	49	19	116	8	1	1
Other County Areas ...	53	27	123	3	—	—



## **Visits made by Health Visitors**

1,875 visits were made in 1964 by Health Visitors in connection with the welfare of the chronic sick, aged and infirm.

## **Home Nursing Equipment**

During the year issues of home nursing equipment on loan totalled 186.

## **Meals on Wheels**

The voluntary "Meals on Wheels" Service run by the Women's Voluntary Service supplied 13,108 meals to aged and handicapped people during the year. The W.V.S. have two vans operating this service, which affords to many their chief form of nourishment. I hope this voluntary endeavour will never be taken for granted.

## **Convalescence**

In 1964, convalescence was obtained for four adults and two children. In addition a mother and her three children were sent to Brentwood Recuperative Centre for a period of three months.

## **Alterations and Adaptions to property**

During the year financial assistance was granted in three cases to meet the cost of alterations and adaptations to property occupied by physically handicapped people. In one case handrails were fitted to stairs, and in another a pavement crossing and paved drive were constructed to give access to garage accommodation for a motorised invalid vehicle. The third case involved the provision of electricity supply to a garage to afford facilities for battery charging on an electrically driven vehicle.

## **Special Washing Service**

The issue of disposable paper drawsheets has proved to be very useful for the nursing of incontinent bedfast cases and as a result no-one has required the special washing service.

## **(c) Health Education**

Much health education is carried out at preparation classes for antenatal mothers at infant welfare and young children's clinics, and at school medical inspections.

There is a rather unfortunate tendency these days almost to regard health education as an innovation. The activities and propaganda of the Central Council of Health Education have certainly highlighted this topic in recent years, but let it not be forgotten that public health nurses, inspectors and doctors have been assiduously educating the public throughout the century. Their approach is aimed largely at the individual and perhaps there are many of us who have neither the training nor the natural gifts to acquit ourselves well in the role of teachers of classes and other groups. Certainly we lack the financial means to employ mass media for the dissemination of our doctrines, but despite these deficiencies, who really doubts that our traditional method of approach is the best?

Home Safety Committee

Members of the Committee gave talks and demonstrations to many groups including church organisations, Townswomen's Guilds and old age pensioners clubs.

Successful exhibits were again shown at the Cheshire Show and Bebington Summer Show on Inflammable Nightdresses.

MENTAL HEALTH

(a) Staff

The Mental Health section is staffed by a senior mental welfare officer and three mental welfare officers, one of whom is a female. These officers are responsible for all of the Wirral area.

Mental welfare officers are charged with the care and after-care of the mentally disordered, that is both the mentally ill and the mentally sub-normal.

(b) Junior Training Centre

The unit for grossly physically handicapped children started at the Centre in 1963 is now well established. These children require a very great deal of individual attention but by the same token relief is afforded to parents, and it is hoped that with care and patience some improvements may be achieved.

There were 66 children on the register at 31st December, 1964.

The register was made up as follows:—

District							No. of children on register
Bebington	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Ellesmere Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Heswall	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Neston	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hoylake and West Kirby	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Irby	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pensby	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Willaston	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							—
							66
							—

SECTION 29 — DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The National Health Service Act, 1946 (S.29) gave the local Authority power to establish a service — “for providing domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged or a child . . .”.

As a means of maintaining the stability of family life and dealing with sudden emergencies the Home Help Service has no peer.

The demand for the service during 1964 continued to increase and domestic helps were employed for a total of 46,957 hours, which is 2,012 hours more than in 1963.

At the end of the year 50 part-time helps were employed, one more than at the end of 1963.

**TABLE XXII**

		No. of Cases	No. of Hours provided
(a)	Persons aged 65 years or over on first visit in 1964 ... ..	224	37,178
(b)	Persons aged under 65 years on first visit in 1964		
(i)	Chronic sick and tuberculosis ...	24	5,203
(ii)	Mentally disordered ... ..	6	479
(iii)	Maternity ... ..	41	1,309
(iv)	Others ... ..	52	2,788
		<u>347</u>	<u>46,957</u>

There is a scale of charges in operation whereby the amount paid for the service is assessed according to the income of the family concerned after deductions are made for rent, rates and personal allowances. The maximum charge is 4s. 3d. per hour.

In 98 of the 347 cases provided with help in the year under review the maximum charge was paid.

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The following information has been supplied by the Principal School Medical Officer in respect of the School Health Service for the year 1964:—

#### PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Age Group Inspected	Number of pupils inspected			Physical condition of pupils inspected		Pupils found to require treatment			No. of pupils having had tonsillectomy		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	For defective vision (excl. squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table E	Total individual pupils	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1960 & later	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1959	184	184	368	362	6	19	73	86	6	3	9
1958	190	181	371	370	1	5	49	52	7	5	12
1957	21	23	44	43	1	1	4	5	3	1	4
1956	9	7	16	16	—	2	2	3	1	—	1
1955	74	79	153	153	—	11	10	21	6	3	9
1954	251	221	472	471	1	40	54	92	19	20	39
1953	103	92	195	195	—	21	24	43	6	4	10
1952	1	1	2	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950	39	110	149	149	—	15	17	31	—	4	4
1949 & earlier	241	114	335	354	1	23	38	59	18	5	23
Total	1116	1012	2128	2118	10	139	272	394	66	45	111

## Special Inspections and Re-examinations

Number examined	Required treatment	Referred for observation	Number re-examined
627	94	74	731
Number of children inspected for visual acuity			— 863
Number of parents present at all inspections			— 1568

## School Clinics

Clinic	Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Doctors' Sessions	Cases seen by Doctor
Bromborough	3	15	15	1	5
New Ferry	41	161	235	19	74
	—	—	—	—	—
	44	176	250	20	79
	—	—	—	—	—

Children not seen by the Doctor are inspected by the Clinic Nurse.

## Specialists Clinics

Clinics	New Cases	Attendances	Glasses recommended	Dis- charged	No. on Register
Ophthalmic (New Ferry)	119	696	220	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—
Speech Therapy (Bebington)	10	285	18	99	—
	—	—	—	—	—

## Dental Service

No. Inspected	No. Selected	No. Treated	No. of attendances	No. of Teeth extracted	No. of Teeth filled
6,733	3,615	1,517	3,305	1,465	1,875

## Handicapped Pupils

					New Cases	Re-examinations
Blind ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Partially sighted		...	...	...	1	1
Deaf ...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Partially deaf		...	...	...	12	4
Delicate	...	...	...	...	4	4
Diabetic	...	...	...	...	2	1
E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	39	11
Epileptic	...	...	...	...	2	7
Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	—	—
Physically handicapped		...	...	...	—	9
Speech defect	...	...	...	...	—	—
					—	—
					60	38
					—	—

# DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE E

				Periodic Inspections								Special Inspec's	
				No. requiring treatment				No. requiring observation				No. req. treat't	No. req. obs'n
				E	L	I	Total	E	L	I	Total		
*													
1.	Cleanliness	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
2.	Infestation	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) head	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) body	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Teeth	...	...	1	—	12	13	3	—	5	8	3	—
4.	Skin	...	...	7	31	19	57	10	7	12	29	6	3
5.	Eyes												
	(a) vision	...	...	23	38	78	139	49	19	42	107	35	24
	(b) squint	...	...	17	2	4	23	10	—	2	12	5	2
	(c) other	...	...	—	1	2	3	2	—	6	8	1	1
6.	Ears												
	(a) hearing	...	...	14	1	5	20	13	—	7	20	6	7
	(b) otitis media	...	...	1	—	3	4	7	—	3	10	—	—
	(c) other	...	...	1	2	—	3	1	—	2	3	—	2
7.	Nose and throat	...	...	39	2	12	53	62	4	31	97	12	7
8.	Speech	...	...	2	—	—	2	6	2	1	9	4	2
9.	Lymphatic Glands R			—	—	—	—	14	—	4	18	—	1
	" " L			—	—	—	—	14	—	5	19	—	1
10.	Heart	...	...	—	—	2	2	9	—	4	13	—	2
11.	Lungs	...	...	5	—	1	6	13	—	18	31	1	1
12.	Developmental:												
	(a) hernia	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
	(b) other	...	...	3	—	3	6	7	—	3	10	—	1
13.	Orthopaedic:												
	(a) posture	...	...	1	4	4	9	13	2	18	33	3	1
	(b) feet	...	...	11	2	7	21	9	2	9	20	3	—
	(c) other	...	...	8	3	3	14	8	1	1	10	3	4
14.	Nervous System												
	(a) epilepsy	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	—	2	3	—	—
	(b) other	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	2
15.	Psychological:												
	(a) development	...	...	—	—	1	1	2	—	6	8	4	18
	(b) stability	...	...	2	—	1	3	12	1	6	19	1	12
16.	Abdomen	...	...	7	—	3	10	2	—	3	5	—	—
17.	Other	...	...	17	6	18	41	4	2	4	10	12	3
				160	94	179	433	271	41	194	506	100	94

\* E Entrants

L Leavers

I Intermediates and Others







